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# Mongolia Report

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3 December 1982

## MONGOLIA REPORT

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## CRIMEAN MEETING OF BREZHNEV, TSEDENBAL

### 'DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN' Article

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN on the Crimean Meeting"]

[Text] The results of the traditional friendly meeting of Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal, which was held a few days ago in the Crimea, continue to remain at the center of attention of the Mongolian press.

The newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN called the Mongolian-Soviet summit meeting in the Crimea an event of historical importance. The traditional Crimean meetings of the party and state leaders of the fraternal socialist countries promote the further development and expansion of friendship and cooperation between these countries, the successful solution of their large-scale socioeconomic problems and the strengthening of the universal struggle for the protection and preservation of peace throughout the world.

"The current Crimean meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the MPR is noteworthy for the fact that it took place at the time when the Mongolian and Soviet people are working to mark worthily forthcoming memorable dates: the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR," the newspaper notes. "The [words missing], which were agreed upon during the meeting and discussion of Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal, will unquestionably play an important role in the further intensification of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of the life of the two countries and in the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community."

### Public Reactions

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT, 1916 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Mongolian Public on the Crimean Meeting"]

[Text] The Mongolian public continues to respond extensively to the Crimean meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the MPR, Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal.

"The fact that the leaders of the two fraternal states during their meeting and discussion touched upon 'a general plan of the development and distribution of the productive forces in the MPR up to the year 2000,' on the drafting of which Mongolian and Soviet specialists are working, is convincing evidence of the constant concern of the CPSU and the MPRP, the governments of the two fraternal countries and Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal personally about the further development and strengthening of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the area of science and economics," Deputy Chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission and MPR Minister P. Jasray writes today in the newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN.

"Like all my colleagues and all our working people, I believe that the current meeting in the Crimea of Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal not only determined the further prospects of the development of our friendship and cooperation, but also confirmed anew the devotion of our two parties and states to the cause of peace. We fully support the position of our states with respect to the Near East problem. Only a comprehensive and just solution of this problem is a real means to the creation of peace and stability in this region, in Asia and throughout the world," driver and shockworker T. Zorigtbaatar writes in this newspaper.

#### 'UNEN' Article

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT, 1921 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "For the Strengthening of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] "The current friendly meeting of Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal in the Crimea has become a great contribution to the cause of the strengthening of peace and socialism and was a new important step on the path to the further development and intensification of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, the MPR and the USSR, the Mongolian and Soviet peoples," the newspaper UNEN writes today.

"The communists and all the workers of the MPR believe that the summit meeting of the leaders of the two fraternal countries serves as a reliable guarantee of the successful creation of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR, and therefore they wholeheartedly welcome and unanimously support the results of this meeting." UNEN emphasizes that from year to year the fraternal friendship and comprehensive fruitful cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples are intensifying more and more. Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is being enriched by new forms and a new content, its effectiveness is increasing. As a result of this the prerequisites have been created for the completion of the drafting of the general plan of the development and distribution of the productive forces of the MPR up to the year 2000.

"During the discussion of a wide range of questions of international relations Comrades L. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal devoted much attention to the situation in Asia and the Near East, which is of exceptionally great importance under the current conditions of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation through the fault of the imperialist, reactionary circles headed by the United States," the newspaper writes. "The leaders of the USSR and the MPR again confirmed their resolve to continue the tireless struggle for the establishment of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, for the peaceful settlement of controversial international problems by just, equal negotiations."

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CSO: 1819/88

PARTY AND GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE TO MPR PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Communique of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers of 17 July 1982 (Ulaanbaatar): "To the Workers of MPR Public Security Organs"]

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers wholeheartedly and warmly salute and congratulate the Mongolian security officers on the occasion of the glorious 60th anniversary of the public security organs.

The MPR public security organs, which were set up by the fearless D. Sukhe Bator and his loyal comrade in arms H. Choybalsan, the founders of the MPRP and the popular state, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party have traversed during the years of popular power the glorious path of struggle and victories. The Mongolian security officers have fulfilled and are fulfilling with honor their honorable and responsible duty on protecting the revolutionary gains of our people.

In recent years important measures on the further improvement of the activity of the public security organs and their reinforcement with skilled personnel have been implemented for the purpose of the reliable guarantee of the state security of the country under the conditions of the increase of the activeness of the forces of imperialism and its sympathizers.

Owing to the constant attention of the party and government and the comprehensive fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union the public security organs are being strengthened more and more and are being enriched by experience in conformity with the demands which are being made on them by the party and the government.

The utmost strengthening and extension of the traditional ties and comprehensive cooperation with the state security organs of the fraternal socialist states, first of all the Soviet Union, and the systematic training of our security officers on the basis of their abundant experience are of enormous importance for the public security organs.

The urgency of the closest cooperation and the constant training of the workers of the MPR public security organs among Soviet security offices is invariably increasing from year to year in connection with the fact that our adversaries are coordinating and consolidating more and more their subversive actions against the forces of peace, progress and socialism.

We are obliged to constantly direct our attention to the fact that in their cunning and subtle struggle the enemies of peace and socialism are using extensively the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution, particularly electronics, microelectronics and laser technology.

The imperialist reaction headed by the American militarists, its voluntary allies and assistants, who are worried by the loss of their positions and influence in the world, are pressing the world situation more and more, are stepping up the arms race at an unprecedented pace, attempting to push peoples to a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The forces of the imperialist reaction headed by the American monopolists are also persistently implementing discriminatory actions in the trade and economic field against the socialist states and the countries which have freed themselves from the yoke of imperialism.

Under these difficult conditions of the aggravation of the international situation the public security organs are obliged to increase in every possible way the revolutionary vigilance and to steadily improve the forms and methods of their work in conformity with present requirements.

At present, when the imperialists and their accomplices are stepping up more and more their hostile activity against the Soviet Union, the MPR and the other socialist states, the main and immediate task of the public security organs is the utmost intensification of their activity on the protection of the revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people, the guarantee of the security of the socialist homeland and the timely identification and exposure of the insidious intrigues of our enemies.

For the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the party and government the workers of the public security organs are obliged, in particular:

first, to approach henceforth in principle all questions of their activity from a party and class position, using in their work self-analysis and self-criticism, to increase systematically the level of their theoretical knowledge and to improve their practical skills;

second, to steadily increase the political vigilance, to strengthen the contacts with the working masses, to rely on their active assistance and support in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, the reaction and war;

third, the systematic study and creative use of the abundant experience of the security organs of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, its planned introduction in everyday practice and the broadening of the friendly ties with the state security organs of these countries are the most important task of the public security organs;

fourth, a priority task of the management of the Ministry of Public Security and its party organizations consists in the focusing of attention on the steady increase of the Marxist-Leninist education, the legal and military knowledge, the practical skills and cultural level of each security officer, on the improvement of the forms and methods of their work and on the systematic increase among security officers of discipline and the responsibility for the assigned matter.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that the Mongolian security officers, as in the past, will honorably fulfill their sacred duty to the socialist homeland, by actively and persistently mobilizing their forces and knowledge for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress on the protection of the security of our beloved homeland, in the common interests of the further strengthening of the forces of peace and socialism.

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CSO: 1819/92



## FIRST HALF 1982 MPR ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 3

[Report of the MPR Central Statistical Bureau: "On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR During the First Half of 1982"]

[Text] The workers of our country, having developed extensively the national socialist competition in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution and displaying great political and labor activeness, successfully fulfilled the plan assignments of the first half of 1982 with respect to the main indicators.

### I. Agriculture

As of 1 July in the country as a whole 9.4 million young animals are being raised, which is 350,000 head more than during the corresponding period of last year.

The workers of Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Ubs, Bayan-Olgii, Bulgan, Arhangay, Hobsgol and Tob Aymags are in the forefront of this most important national economic campaign, raising more than 96 percent of the obtained offspring.

The half-year plan of the procurement of hides of large-horned cattle, sheep and goats was exceeded by 25.7 percent.

The annual plan of the procurement of the molt of large-horned cattle was fulfilled by 99.9 percent, hair--106.3 percent, camel's hair--84.5 percent, goat's fleece--74 percent and goat's fluff--101.8 percent. The amount of livestock, goat's fleece and goat's fluff, which were procured for centralized state consumption, is considerably greater as compared with the same period of last year.

In all 611,600 hectares were planted with cereals, potatoes, vegetables and fodder crops.

For the purpose of the further strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture during the first half of the year many tens of tractors, combines, trucks and other equipment and mineral fertilizers were supplied to agriculture, 1,828 livestock barns and 648 watering stations were put into operation by means of assets of the state.

## II. Industry

The volume of industrial production as compared with the corresponding period of last year increased by 14.1 percent, the half-year plan of the production of output was fulfilled by 103.9 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the production of the gross output of industry by the main sectors are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Sectors	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Power industry. . . . .	97.8	95.9
Fuel industry . . . . .	100.6	108.9
Nonferrous metallurgy . . . . .	104.7	147.5
Metalworking industry . . . . .	99.4	119.1
Construction materials industry . . . . .	102.3	115.5
Forestry and woodworking industry . . . . .	103.0	98.5
Textile industry. . . . .	104.8	160.3
Leather, fur and footwear industry. . . . .	105.5	110.2
Sewing industry . . . . .	104.5	98.8
Printing industry . . . . .	101.5	95.3
Food and flavoring industry . . . . .	163.9	109.4

The indicators of the economic efficiency of production and work quality are improving. Labor productivity in industry increased as compared with the same period of last year by 5.5 percent, the plan of the first half of the year was exceeded by 5 percent. The production cost of products decreased and the profit of the sector increased.

The volume of output of products of the first quality category increased as compared with the same period of last year by 10 percent and the plan assignment was exceeded.

The fulfillment of the plan, the growth rate of the output and sale of products and the rate of increase of labor productivity by ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of plan			
	Output of products	Sales	Increase of labor productivity	Output of products as compared with first half of 1981
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry. . . . .	98.2	105.3	99.6	102.0

[Table continued on following page]

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of plan			
	Output of products	Sales	Increase of labor productivity	Output of products as compared with first half of '81
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry. . . . .	106.1	106.5	103.9	135.1
Ministry of Light and Food Industry. . . . .	105.8	105.3	107.2	121.1
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry. .	105.5	101.6	109.3	103.0
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials. . . . .	101.4	103.4	100.5	113.7
Ministry of Transportation . . . . .	102.2	100.7	102.1	101.3
Ministry of Health . . . . .	106.6	105.8	112.7	102.5
Ministry of Agriculture. . . . .	102.5	101.7	107.5	122.2
Ministry of Culture. . . . .	103.5	110.8	105.5	89.8
Ministry of Social Economy and Services. . . . .	101.7	103.9	101.0	99.7

The Joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine, the Mongolsovtsvetmet Economic Association, the central power system, the Nalaya-Kapital'naya Mine, the Aduunchuluun, Hartarbagatay, Tsagaan oboo, Nurshotgor and Bayanteg open-pit coal mines, the production associations for wool processing and sewing enterprises and enterprises for the processing of hides, the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, the Yoroo lumber industry, the Tsagaanhayrhan Sawmill, the plant of lime and silicate brickwork, the reinforced concrete and cellular concrete plants, the Construction Machinery and Equipment Repair Plant, the Ulaanbaatar and Hobd motor vehicle repair plants, the sheepskin coat factory, the Ulaanbaatar Meat Canning Combine, the dairy plant, the Bulgan and Moron milling and fodder enterprises, the baking plant, the confectionary factory and many other industrial enterprises exceeded the half-year plan of the sale of products.

However, 16 industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plan of the sale of products worth 13.6 million tugriks. Among them are the Sharyn gol Open-Pit Coal Mine, the Sayhan oboo Mine, the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the furniture factory, the wall materials combine, the administrations of social economy and services of Bulgan and Bayanhongor Aymags and others.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the output of the basic types of industrial products are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Basic types of products	Fulfillment of plan	As compared with corresponding period of last year
Electric power. . . . .	94.8	95.9
Thermal energy. . . . .	101.9	96.2

[Table continued on following page]



<u>Basic types of products</u>	<u>Fulfillment of plan</u>	<u>As compared with corresponding pe- riod of last year</u>
Coal. . . . .	100.6	108.9
Fluorspar . . . . .	103.9	108.9
Lime. . . . .	105.1	105.9
Construction brick. . . . .	95.9	94.1
Cement. . . . .	100.5	221.4
Lumber. . . . .	100.4	104.4
Scoured wool. . . . .	115.8	156.7
Felt. . . . .	100.5	100.2
Wool fabrics. . . . .	100.6	93.6
Rugs. . . . .	100.2	191.4
Knitwear. . . . .	102.8	111.3
Rough hides . . . . .	122.9	118.8
Kid . . . . .	103.9	117.9
Chrome leather, Russian leather . . . . .	100.7	101.1
Leather footwear. . . . .	87.4	90.3
Leather coats . . . . .	100.0	113.1
Leather jackets . . . . .	104.7	101.0
Glassware . . . . .	117.9	109.9
Earthenware . . . . .	103.1	180.1
Pork. . . . .	122.8	119.4
Canned meats. . . . .	100.9	106.4
Sausages. . . . .	103.1	110.4
Milk, dairy products. . . . .	102.9	130.8
Flour . . . . .	98.5	125.0
Bread . . . . .	105.9	109.0
Confectionary items . . . . .	107.2	105.1
Fruit drinks, mineral waters. . . . .	105.9	97.0
Household soap. . . . .	98.5	111.4
Mixed fodders . . . . .	242.8	102.8

### III. Construction

The amount of construction and installation work performed by domestic construction organizations increased as compared with the corresponding period of last year by 5.1 percent. During the first half of the year 143 projects in all were put into operation. The plan of the increase of labor productivity in construction was exceeded by 3.7 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the placement of projects into operation and of construction and installation work by the main contracting ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

Ministries and departments	Fulfillment of plan		
	Delivery of projects	Construction and installation work	Construction and installation work as compared with corresponding period of last year
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials. . . . .	107.5	100.1	105.7
Main Construction Troops Administration. . . . .	80.0	94.2	102.5
Ministry of Water Management . . . . .	0	107.0	105.1
Ministry of Transportation . . . . .	0	88.9	114.7
Ministry of Communications . . . . .	71.4	98.1	94.6
Ministry of Social Economy and Services. . . . .	0	100.9	102.5
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry. . . . .	14.3	93.1	90.2
Main Highway Administration. . . . .	116.7	98.3	115.7

The Ulaanbaatar City Construction Trust of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, the Main Administration of Technical Assistance to the Social Economy, the Technical Assistance Construction for Large-Panel Housing Construction, the trusts and offices of Bayan-Olgii, Bulgan, Oborhangay, Suhbaatar, Tob, Ubs and Hobd Aymags and a number of other construction organizations exceeded the half-year plan of the placement of projects into operation and construction and installation work.

However, Trust No 1 of Technical Assistance to Production Projects, the construction trusts and offices of Dornod, Bayanhongor and Omnogobi Aymags, the construction, installation and repair trust of power engineering, the road maintenance offices and sections of Selenge, Dzabhan and Tob Aymags did not cope with the plan assignments.

#### IV. Transportation and Communications

The plan of freight traffic of all types of transport during the first half of the year was fulfilled by 101.6 percent, the passenger turnover--103.7 percent, the transportation of passengers--105.4 percent.

The plan of the increase of labor productivity (in adjusted ton/kilometers) in transportation was fulfilled by 99.9 percent, including in motor transport by 105.5 percent, in rail transport by 95.9 percent and in air transport by 99.6 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan by individual types of transport is characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Types of transport</u>	<u>Fulfillment of plan</u>	<u>As compared with corresponding period of last year</u>
<b>Freight turnover</b>		
motor transport. . . . .	103.1	104.1
rail transport . . . . .	96.7	101.7
air transport. . . . .	102.4	95.5
river transport. . . . .	108.3	129.6
<b>Freight traffic</b>		
motor transport. . . . .	103.5	110.8
rail transport . . . . .	97.7	101.7
air transport. . . . .	104.5	101.2
river transport. . . . .	103.8	124.9
<b>Passenger turnover</b>		
motor transport. . . . .	104.9	105.0
rail transport . . . . .	104.3	102.5
air transport. . . . .	99.8	110.0
<b>Transportation of passengers</b>		
motor transport. . . . .	105.4	105.6
rail transport . . . . .	106.5	109.4
air transport. . . . .	98.1	108.2

The administrations of transportation enterprises of Arhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Oborhangay, Ubs and Hobd Aymags, motor transport bases Nos 1, 5, 22, 25, 28, 29 and 36 and many other transportation enterprises exceeded the half-year plan of the freight turnover and freight traffic.

The Administration of Transportation Enterprises of Hobsgol Aymag, Motor Transport Depot No 40, the motor transport bases of the Ministry of Water Management, of the Main Construction Troops Administration, as well as of the Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration did not fulfill the plan of the freight turnover and freight traffic.

The amount of receipts of communications enterprises increased as compared with the same period of last year by 12.7 percent, the half-year plan was fulfilled by 103.9 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan of the basic indicators of work of communications is characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Basic indicators</u>	<u>Fulfillment of plan</u>	<u>As compared with corresponding period of last year</u>
Automatic telephone exchanges. . . . .	100.0	101.4
Telephone stations . . . . .	100.7	103.8
Radio stations . . . . .	100.8	108.4

[Table continued on following page]

<u>Basic indicators</u>	<u>Fulfillment of plan</u>	<u>As compared with corresponding pe- riod of last year</u>
Radio receivers. . . . .	101.0	104.2
Televisions. . . . .	103.1	111.0
Newspapers and journals. . . . .	104.3	104.2
Sending of letters . . . . .	99.8	107.3
Parcels. . . . .	102.7	113.8
Sending of telegrams . . . . .	101.3	103.0
Telephone conversations. . . . .	102.5	105.0

The number of brigades and departments of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, which are furnished with communications, increased as compared with the same period of last year by 1.4 percent and the plan was thereby fulfilled.

#### V. The Increase of the Material Well-Being and Cultural Level of the People

As compared with the corresponding period of last year the volume of the retail commodity turnover increased by 4.9 percent, while the plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled by 100.7 percent.

The fulfillment of the plan and the growth rate of the retail commodity turnover by individual ministries and departments are characterized by the following data (in percent):

<u>Ministries and departments</u>	<u>Fulfillment of plan</u>	<u>As compared with first half of 1981</u>
Ministry of Trade and Procurement. . . . .	100.6	104.3
Ministry of Culture. . . . .	105.0	107.6
Ministry of Communications . . . . .	100.5	94.0
Ministry of Social Economy and Services. . .	96.1	110.2
Ministry of Health . . . . .	109.9	108.1
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration. . . . .	101.4	103.0

The volume of sold products of public dining enterprises increased as compared with the same period of last year by 7.1 percent, the plan was exceeded. The amount of services of social economy and services, which were rendered to the population, increased as compared with the first half of 1981 by 7.4 percent, the plan was fulfilled by 105.8 percent.

During the 1981-1982 school year 9,200 specialists were trained by the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the country, 50,700 people graduated from the 8th and 10th grades of general educational day schools. In all 11,400 skilled workers were trained by vocational and technical schools.

The medical service of the population and preventive services are being improved. Much work was performed on the improvement of cities and settlements.

The economic cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries has expanded. The foreign trade turnover of the country as compared with the same period of last year increased by 15.6 percent, including exports by 43.7 percent and imports by 4.8 percent.

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CSO: 1819/76

## STATUS OF MONGOLIAN-SOVIET TRADE REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Mongolian-Soviet Trade: The Status and Prospects"]

[Text] Mongolian-Soviet trade is being successfully developed. In the past 10 years its volume has increased fourfold.

Qualitative changes are occurring in the structure of reciprocal deliveries. The country annually imports from the Soviet Union 300 to 400 low-power diesel electric power stations, which are an important source of the power supply of the Mongolian countryside. Today all the central farmsteads of state farms and rural cooperatives and the majority of their production subdivisions are electrified. Washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, radios, televisions and other household electrical appliances, which make up an important part of Soviet exports, have come into general use among the rural workers.

The MPR is purchasing in the Soviet Union various machine tools, electric motors, cables, equipment, tools and chemical agents, which are necessary for national industry. The USSR annually supplies the country with hundreds of trucks, motor vehicles and special-purpose buses. Mongolian drivers rate highly the performance of the truck with the mark of the Moscow ZIL Production Association.

Capital construction is acquiring an extensive scale in the country. The MPR is importing from the Soviet Union various construction materials, machinery and equipment. Powerful tractors, highly productive combines and other agricultural equipment, which is helping the rural workers to supply the population with food products, make up a significant portion of the Soviet exports.

The MPR is importing from the Soviet Union a large amount of consumer goods and food products: green tea, rice, fruit, cotton prints and silk.

Important changes are also occurring in Mongolian exports. Industrial items now predominate in them. The placement into operation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine was an important factor of the increase of the export resources of the republic. Owing to this the share of the mining industry in the total volume of Mongolian exports in 1980 came to 30 percent. This indicator 3 years ago came to only 9 percent.

Timber and lumber hold a significant place in the exports of the MPR to the Soviet Union. The volume of imports by the USSR of wool blankets, rugs, leather and haberdashery items is increasing from year to year. Meat and wool continue to remain the most important item of Mongolian exports.

During the current 5-year plan the volume of Mongolian-Soviet trade will increase by 70 percent. The share of the mining industry in Mongolian exports will increase as compared with the past 5-year plan by 4.6-fold and will come to about 45 percent. A number of industrial capacities, which are being built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, will be put into operation. As a result of this the volume of industrial products being exported to the USSR will increase by twofold.

The trade and economic relations between the MPR and the USSR have always been of an equal nature and are serving as an example of the practical realization of socialist internationalism.

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CSO: 1819/74



## STATUS OF MPR AND CEMA COUNTRIES JOINTLY OWNED ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 72-75

[Article by Dabaasurengiyn Dariymaa, scientific associate of the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the MPR Academy of Sciences: "The MPR. Joint Enterprises of the CEMA Member Countries"]

[Text] The further intensification of socialist economic integration is contributing to the solution of the most urgent, vitally important problems of the national economy of the countries of the socialist community. The convergence of the structures of the economic mechanisms, the further development of direct ties between ministries, associations and enterprises which are participating in cooperation, the creation of joint firms and other forms of the pooling of the efforts of the countries of the socialist community are ensuring their harmonious development and the efficient use of the natural resources, capital and manpower resources of the interested CEMA member countries.

Thus, with the assistance of the Soviet Union during the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) in Mongolia about 150 national economic projects were put into operation and the construction of tens of industrial and agricultural enterprise was begun.

The CEMA member countries are giving comprehensive aid and assistance to Mongolia in the development of industry. For example, Bulgaria took part in the construction of a plant for the dressing and processing of furs, Hungary--a sewing factory, the GDR--a plant for the production of rugs, Poland--a furniture enterprise, the USSR--a thin cloth factory, the CSSR--a leather and shoe enterprise. The rendering of fraternal assistance to Mongolia by the CEMA member countries in recent years has assumed a focused nature: Bulgaria specializes in giving assistance in the area of the dressing and processing of pelt and fur items, Hungary--garments, the GDR--carpet items, the USSR--thin fabric, the CSSR--leather and shoe items and so on.

Such specialization helps to concentrate resources and the scientific, technical and industrial potential in a single area, to concentrate efforts and to utilize scientific achievements more completely.

At present the CEMA member countries have changed over to international programs of joint construction, which are characterized by the subsequent long-term use of the construction projects in the interests of all the participating countries.

Such a form of relations of the countries of the socialist community is most advisable. The countries, which for the present are not participating in the construction of joint projects, can subsequently change over to the establishment of the cooperation of the enterprises and organizations, which exist in them, with the jointly built projects. This will make it possible to increase the possibility of joint appearance on the world market with allowance made, of course, for the interests of all the CEMA member countries.

The creation of joint enterprises involves a group of complicated problems, such as their inclusion in the system of national planning, the organization of distributive relations on the international level, the appropriate transformation of the national systems of the planning and stimulation of foreign economic activity and so on. These problems are being solved by the coordination of the corresponding methods, legal norms and so forth, which enable each participating country to appropriately guarantee the protection of its interests, to determine the degree of participation in the risk connected with their activity, to establish the conditions of functioning and elimination. The creation of joint enterprises becomes expedient in those instances when a higher concentration of resources than on the scale of the individually taken country, which makes it possible to ensure stable indicators of economic operations in specific areas of the economy, is achieved.<sup>1</sup>

The Comprehensive Program of the Further Intensification and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of the Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Member Countries envisages the formation by the state or economic organizations of the interested countries of joint enterprises, which have their own property, are the subjects of civil law, operate on the basis of cost accounting and are completely answerable with respect to the assumed obligations with their own property.

It is necessary to note that subject to the specific conditions of each country international agreements on the building of joint enterprises are concluded, can be revised, improved and updated in connection with the emergence of previously unforeseen situations in the interests of both the participants in the joint enterprises and the entire socialist community. Here the interests of the entire socialist community are of decisive importance.

On the territory of Mongolia two Mongolian-Soviet and one Mongolian-Bulgarian joint enterprises are in operation. A joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprise was created by the agreement of 22 November 1973 between the MPR Government and the USSR Government on economic and technical cooperation in the development of the copper and molybdenum deposit of Erdeneytiyn Oboo in the MPR.

The Erdenet Mining and Concentration Combine was built ahead of time by Soviet and Mongolian construction workers and is of great importance in the acceleration of the industrial development of the MPR. The capacities of the combine, which have been put into operation, in 1980 already yielded products which were equal to one-fifth of the Mongolian exports in value terms.

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1. Yu. S. Shiryayev, "Mezhdunarodnoye sotsialisticheskoye razdeleniye truda" [The International Socialist Division of Labor], Moscow, "Nauka", 1977, p 102.



The Mongol-sovtsvetmet Mongolian-Soviet Joint Economic Association was established on the territory of Mongolia by the agreement of 24 February 1973 between the MPR Government and the USSR Government.

About 100 large enterprises and organizations of the Soviet Union, which are located in different corners of the country, are receiving its products. The demand for the mineral raw material fluorite, or fluorspar, as it is still called, which is produced by it, is great. Especially in the industrially developed countries, where it is used extensively in the production of steel, aluminum, cement and plastics. If you take into account that in the amount of the discovered deposits and reserves of this valuable raw material Mongolia has moved into one of the leading places in the world, it is not difficult to imagine the possibilities for the increase of Mongolian exports already during the current 5-year plan.

The construction of joint enterprises and associations on the territory of Mongolia has been carried out in the proximity of sources of raw materials, which was dictated by economic considerations. The study of the possibility of building joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises on the basis of operating Soviet enterprises, which are located in the immediate vicinity of the Mongolian border, when the deposit of minerals runs in the direction of Mongolian territory, seems interesting.

The joint enterprises and associations, which operate on the territory of the MPR, in conformity with Article 18 of the MPR Civil Code are recognized as legal entities which have separate property, can on their own behalf acquire property rights and the nonproperty rights connected with them and bear responsibilities, can be plaintiffs and defendants in court and in arbitration. In this case their property belongs to two or several participating states, and not only to the MPR. Moreover, some of their special rights and duties, which Mongolian legal entities do not have, are stipulated in the international organizational agreement. Their basic difference from MPR legal entities consists in the fact that they are not state organizations of the MPR, but are international organizations which belong to two or several states. The rights and duties of the participating states are set forth in an international agreement which has been signed at the governmental level.

Article 22 of the MPR Civil Code indicates that a legal entity acquires and exercises civil rights and duties through its organs, which operate within the limits of the powers granted to them in accordance with the law, the charter or the statute. Unlike legal entities of the MPR the joint enterprises and associations along with the indicated legal bases of their activity acquire rights and duties and conduct their activity also on the basis of the international agreement, which is the basic main legal document for all their activity and very existence.

The joint enterprises and associations in accordance with the procedure established in the MPR can create in the region of their activity subsidiary, production and economic subdivisions, as well as can perform other functions which are stipulated for legal entities of the MPR. Moreover, they are competent on the territories of those states which signed the agreement on their creation. For example, the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Enterprise and the Mongol-sovtsvetmet Mongolian-Soviet Joint Economic Association have competence both on the territory of the MPR and on the territory of the USSR.

Like MPR legal entities, the joint enterprises and associations carry out their activity in conformity with MPR legislation, here their compliance with MPR currency legislation is of particular importance.

Thus, although the joint enterprises and associations are recognized as legal entities of the MPR with the powers to conclude contracts, to acquire, lease and alienate property on the territory of the MPR, their rights and duties differ from legal entities of the MPR.

The negotiating states themselves specify in the agreement or charter the structure of the joint enterprise, the procedure of financing the activity, the system of the distribution of the profit and so on.

The activity of such enterprises and associations in the area of exports and imports is carried out through the corresponding foreign trade organizations of the participating states in the prices, which have been established by competent organs of the states which created them, and in conformity with the principles of pricing, which are in effect in the trade between CEMA member countries. The settlements for raw materials, materials, equipment, products and other commodity stocks, which are purchased and sold by the joint enterprises and associations, are made in the currency of the country of their location and in accordance with the prices and rates which are in effect for the state enterprises and organizations of the country of location.

In conformity with the General Statute on the State Socialist Enterprise, which was approved by a decree of the MPR Council of Ministers of 16 April 1980, the joint enterprises and associations are bound to observe socialist legality and state discipline and to use the rights granted to them in the interests of the collective and the entire national economy of the MPR (Article 6). They make available to trade union and other public organizations for free use the facilities necessary for the performance of cultural, educational, health, propaganda, physical cultural and sports work, as well as bear the costs for repair, heating, lighting, cleaning and other types of operating expenses.

In conformity with Article 20 of this statute facilities are made available free of charge for the dining rooms, hospitals and sanatoriums, which serve the workers and employees, with the covering of the expenses from the funds of the joint enterprise or association. Facilities, laboratories for educational purposes, the necessary machinery and equipment, instruments, tools and materials are turned over free of charge to the courses for the improvement of skills and the evening, shift and correspondence schools of working youth, which are located at them. They ensure their repair and provision with services, including their supply with water, electric power and fuel. They can turn over free of charge or make temporarily available for educational purposes to the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, which train specialists and skilled workers for them, machinery, machine tools and instruments with the covering of the costs by means of their own funds.

The statute orders (Article 38) the joint enterprises and associations to constantly organize work on the training of new personnel and the systematic increase of the production qualifications and skills of workers by the organization of individual and brigade apprenticeship, technical and vocational courses, schools for the

study of advanced work know-how and advanced labor methods. The necessary conditions for the combination of studies with work are created for the workers studying without leave from work, and the preferences stipulated by prevailing Mongolian legislation are granted to them.

It is envisaged to improve systematically the housing, cultural and living conditions. The construction of apartment houses, kindergartens, nurseries, Pioneer and labor camps, country houses, hospitals and other projects for cultural and personal purposes is carried out within the limits of the assets of a specially designated fund. Along with this assistance is given to the workers in the construction of cooperative apartment houses.

With respect to the organizational and administrative structure the joint enterprises and associations differ from Mongolian enterprises in connection with the specific nature of their organization and activity, although it is possible to find common traits. Authorized capital stock is formed for the creation and the assurance of the activity of the joint enterprises and associations. A council, which appoints the general director and his deputies, disposes of it; in this case the general director carries out the management of the activity of the joint enterprise or association on the basis of one-man management within his competence and rights, which are specified by the charter and the decisions of the council. An auditing commission, which is appointed by the council, is set up for the monitoring of the financial and economic activity of the joint enterprise or association.

The negotiating states determine the principle of the formation of the council, as a rule, on an equivalent basis. The decisions of the council are made by the mutual consent of the permanent representatives of their participants. Regular and extraordinary meetings of the council, the chairing of which is carried out in turns, are envisaged.

The council specifies the general direction of the activity of the joint enterprise or association in conformity with their tasks and functions, which are stipulated by the agreement on their creation and by their charter. The determination of the procedure of obtaining long-term and other credits and the conditions of the performance of operations, the approval of the rules of procedure of the council, the plans of activity, which are necessary for the fulfillment of the assigned tasks and functions, as well as the reports on the fulfillment of these plans are within their competence.

The council establishes the procedure and the dates of the payment of the contributions of the negotiating parties to the authorized capital stock and makes decisions on the formation of various funds and on the creation of subsidiary production and economic subdivisions. It represents the joint enterprise or association before other organizations, institutions and enterprises on all questions of its activity.

The general director carries out the day-to-day management of all the work of the joint enterprise or association in conformity with their plans and the preparation of the necessary materials and suggestions for consideration at the meeting of the council. He disposes of all the financial assets and property of the joint enterprise or association and submits for the approval of the council the drafts of the annual and long-range plans, which are coordinated with the national economic plans of the participating countries.

The general director concludes contracts on behalf of the joint enterprise or association, signs the obligations, which are necessary for the implementation of the plans of the joint enterprise or association, and ensures their fulfillment. He speaks on their behalf in court and in arbitration, as well as carries out the fulfillment of the other functions which are stipulated for a legal entity of the country of location.

The general director has the right to appoint and dismiss the workers of the joint enterprise or association, to establish the wages for them, to make decisions and issue orders on operational questions and to offer specialists temporary work for the performance of operations in which the enterprise or association is interested. In this case the questions of the dismissal of workers are settled with the observance of the provisions of the MPR Labor Code.

The Erdenet Joint Enterprise, which was created on the level of world enterprises such as (Pima and Moransy) (United States) and Brenda (Canada), has a complex infrastructure. It includes the mining and concentration combine, the Salhit-Erdenet and Darhan-Erdenet railroads, the Darhan-Erdenet highway, the State Boundary-Darhan-Erdenet high-voltage electric power transmission line, housing, cultural and personal and other production and auxiliary facilities, which are connected with the support of the activity of the joint enterprise. Some 60,000 people will live in the city of Erdenet, which has arisen on the steppe. Along with apartment houses food industry enterprises, a rug-weaving factory, a hospital, a trade center, three children's combines with accommodations for 280 children each, a hotel with a restaurant, a stadium, a swimming pool and other projects are being put into operation. At present many projects have already been put into operation, while the remainder are being readied for placement into operation.

In June 1982 20 years have passed since Mongolia joined CEMA. The successful implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Program on joint enterprises on the territory of Mongolia shows the advantages of the international economic integration of the countries of the socialist community.

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CSO: 1819/91



## MPR-CSSR COOPERATION IN TANNING AND SHOE INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 3

[Article: "MPR-CSSR: Cooperation in the Tanning and Shoe Industry"]

[Text] The shoe factory of the capital, which is the largest in the republic and is being built with the technical assistance of the CSSR, has yielded its first products. The production association of tanning and shoe enterprises, to which it belongs, in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement between the two countries, is being equipped with modern machines and is being modernized with the assistance of Czechoslovak specialists. The new factory, which does not have equals in capacity not only in Mongolia, but also, perhaps, throughout the Asian continent, will annually produce about 3 million pair of children's, women's and men's shoes. The eight conveyor shops, the dispatcher system of the control of production processes, the automation of labor-consuming operations and the use of the latest methods of cutting and sewing shoes will enable the collective to produce high quality products which are not inferior to the best world models.

Not far from the shoe factory is another enterprise which is being built with the assistance of the CSSR--the Ulaanbaatar Plant of Large Hides. A few days ago a new product was assimilated here--items made from yak skins. This year the plant also began to produce in accordance with a new technology high quality chrome leather for shoes. By the end of the year about 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> of it will have been produced.

Machines with the stamp "Made in the CSSR" have also been installed in the shops of this enterprise. More than 100 workers of the plant with the assistance of their Czechoslovak friends have acquired new specialties and have become genuine experts of their trade and skillful tutors of young people.

The envoys of People's Czechoslovakia, who are in the MPR, are making a considerable contribution to the matter of training national personnel. They are generously sharing their know-how and knowledge and are helping Mongolian workers to learn various specialties right at the workplaces. The fraternal cooperation is yielding good fruits: today among the enterprises of the association the proportion of products of the first quality category comes to nearly 40 percent. The bulk of the leather items have been awarded gold medals and the State Seal of Quality. And this, in turn, is making it possible to steadily increase production efficiency. The Czechoslovak engineers and designers together with their Mongolian colleagues have drafted a comprehensive plan of the development of the tanning and shoe industry of the country up to the year 1990.

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CSO: 1819/94

## NEW ULAANBAATAR AIRPORT COMPLEX DESCRIBED

Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT temporary correspondent A. Leont'yev: "The New Airport of the Capital of Mongolia"]

[Text:] The work on the plan of the new airport complex of the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar, is being completed at the Aeroprojekt Institute. Here is what G. Smirnov, chief architect of the plan, said:

"The new airport complex will be located on the grounds of the old airport. For the present it is the main airport of the country and serves all the international flights, as well as a large portion of the domestic flights. In the future the new complex will perform this work."

The volume of passenger traffic will increase to 800,000 people a year (including 640,000 people on domestic air routes). The principle of the separation of the flows of passengers was taken into account when designing the air terminal. The arriving passengers get their baggage and go to the city through the first floor. The registration of cargo, registration and seating will be carried out on the second floor. Buses will bring air travellers here via a wide ramp which is connected with the main highway leading to the city.

Since at Buyant-uhaa (as the place where the airport complex will be located is called) it is proposed to create the maximum comfort at the level of modern requirements. There are a savings bank, a telegraph and postal center, a room for mothers and children and numerous public dining units. The container shipment of baggage and freight will receive extensive use, which will make it possible to save passengers considerable time.

The administrative services will be located in the central part of the main building. Premises are being set aside on the fourth floor for the Board of the state airline, Air Mongol.

National traditions and the modern trend of architecture are combined in the architecture of the airport complex. Graceful forms will emphasize the compositional centers of the entire ensemble. The strict symmetry of the lines and the decorative panels of the interiors will be integrally combined with the industrial construction materials.

The completely new airport of Ulaanbaatar will be put into operation in 1985.

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CSO: 1819/90

## IMPORTANCE OF DARHAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COMBINE DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA special correspondent F. Seleznev (Darhan-Moscow): "Sworn Brothers"]

[Text] It would seem that the combine is still very young, not 5 years have passed since the day of its start up, but its items are spoken about with praise at the new construction projects of Darhan, Erdenet, Baga nuur and Dzabhan Aymag. This international collective already has to its credit more than 200 different projects, which have been built and put into operation with irreproachable quality.

Together with our countryman, the chief of the combine and former construction engineer N. G. Akopov and director of the pre-operational Mongolian board of directors of the housing construction combine L. Amarsanaam we walk along the technological chain of the enormous works. Not only the scale of the shops, the abundance of machines, devices and automatic equipment, but also the synchronism, with which the continuous output of finished items, which at times are very large and weigh many tons, is ensured, are striking. And comparatively young Soviet and Mongolian specialists are controlling this entire complex process.

In the conveyor shop we encountered two tanned lads--a Russian and a Mongolian, who were engaged in an animated friendly conversation. They were the managers of the international multistage brigade of molders--Nikolay Semenov and his counterpart L. Nyamesu. Right during these minutes the turning over and acceptance of the second shift were taking place, there was a quick examination of its results, the tasks were set, instructions were given. And all this, to all appearances, occurred in an atmosphere of benevolence and mutual interest.

The conversation touched on the counterpart. The natural power of observation and quickness, which are characteristic of Mongolians, enabled him with the assistance of the Soviet brigade leader and tutor in a comparatively short time to learn the secrets of the occupation of molder, to obtain the sixth category and now to manage a large brigade independently. The following interesting detail also came to light: shortly before the opening of the Moscow Olympics this Mongolian youth went to the Soviet Union for 3 months of on-the-job training, and then took part in the construction of the Olympic Village.

"I liked the occupation of construction worker very much," L. Nyamesu said to us in flawless Russian. "And Nikolay cultivated this liking in me. Thanks to him

both for the new occupation and for friendship. They say that a branch of the construction institute will open soon in Darhan. My immediate dream is to become a student of it and to acquire the occupation of construction engineer. True, when I was a little boy, my father, who was a peasant, intended for me the hereditary occupation of herdsman. But the times are changing. For by the example and with the assistance of the Soviet Union we are building a new Mongolia and are creating the material and technical base of socialism, in order to transform our country from an agro-industrial into an industrial-agrarian country."

Listening to this Mongolian lad and acquainting yourself with his affairs, you automatically arrive at an idea of how the Mongolian people have grown occupationally and spiritually. They are people with an active position in life and a broad state outlook and thoroughly interested participants in the building of socialism.

Specific deeds of the international brigade also bear out this conclusion. Having taken up a special labor effort under the motto "60 Shock Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," its collective assumed the obligation to produce by the end of the year 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of precast reinforced concrete in excess of the plan. But already during the first half of the year the volume of above-plan production came to 1,578 m<sup>3</sup>. Now a new, higher obligation has been assumed--to increase during the current anniversary year the above-plan production of precast reinforced concrete to 2,000 tons. Judging from how the Soviet and Mongolian lads are working hand in hand these days, this obligation will also be met and exceeded.

Two inscriptions made in large letters directly on the wall attract attention in this shop. One of them reads: "In Battle in a Single Crew, in Labor in a Single Brigade." Our companion, the Mongolian director of the housing construction combine, L. Amarsanaam, added with understandable pride: "And in space in a single vehicle."

The other inscription as if has something in common with the first one: "We Are Studying Russian." About 30 people, who under the supervision of a Soviet instructor had determinedly conquered Russian, gathered at this spot of the shop after the shift.

"We are studying this fine language," one girl noted, "because the great Lenin spoke it. We want to follow his teachings, to understand each other better, to learn the skill of our Russian brothers."

We also saw approximately the same picture in the neighboring prefabricated unit shop, where the link of Nikolay Naslyuk and his counterpart O. Lhaasuren worked. Their obligation is to complete in honor of the memorable date the fulfillment of the annual assignment 12 days before the deadline. In fact their international link is now already 16 days ahead of schedule and is confidently holding first place in the shop.

At the conclusion of our meeting the managers of the combine told how the friendly collective of the entire enterprise is preparing to greet the memorable date.

"This is not the first year," Nikolay Grigor'yevich Akopov noted, "that it has been the custom that we implement all social measures jointly, be it the elaboration and



adoption of socialist obligations in honor of events of both countries, their organizational and ideological support, the holding of solemn meetings, lectures, speeches of our physical culturists and participants in amateur artistic work. And if we outline the obligations and other measures together, we fulfill them all together. Thus, in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, which was celebrated this summer, the collective assumed the joint obligation to fulfill ahead of time, by 20 June, the half-year plan of the production and sale of commodity production. In fact it was fulfilled on 14 June, while for the half-year period as a whole it was fulfilled by 109 percent. In honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR we planned during the current year to produce in excess of the program products worth 2.1 million tugriks. But the heat of the competition was so great that it was possible to realize this high obligation by the end of the first half of the year and to go farther."

"Such results," L. Amarsanaam in turn noted with satisfaction, "became possible owing not only to the enthusiasm of the entire collective, but also to the increased skill of the Mongolian workers. Our Soviet brothers are also accomplishing efficiently and with great tact their second main task--they are patiently teaching Mongolian boys and girls the art of the construction worker and are showing an example of good organization and discipline, friendship, collectivism and mutual assistance. Suffice it to say that during the past 4.5 years more than 700 of our young working men and women have studied in such a remarkable school, and 16 of them have themselves become teacher-tutors and are working successfully at many other enterprises of the construction industry."

On this level the efforts of the collective of the combine of production enterprises and several other factories and plants, at which Soviet specialists work, are also very effective. Here the competition of the international brigades and crews of Nayramdal-Druzhba, which have become for Mongolian workers a genuine school of the mastering of a new or related occupation, the improvement of their skills and the learning of the know-how of Soviet experts, is being expanded.

Soviet workers and specialists work in these brigades and crews alongside their Mongolian comrades, performing the role of tutors. As a rule, the work here is organized on the basis of contracts between the tutor and the apprentice, who is obligated at the first stage to learn the corresponding specialty, at the second to learn the methods and style of work of the tutor and to work independently, and at the third to achieve or increase the rate of output of the teacher and, thus, to become a tutor himself. Now in the international brigades 1,800 young workers and specialists of Darhan are working in accordance with such contracts and are learning Soviet know-how.

The strengthening Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the increase of the occupational skills of the Darhan workers have enabled them to become the initiators of two important initiatives--to work without laggards and to ensure the timely and high quality making of export deliveries of Mongolian products to the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. It must be said that the initiators of the competition are showing a good example of the unity of word and deed.

Before the trip through People's Mongolia the workers of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association told me that whoever does not visit Darhan will not see the Mongolia of today. And it is impossible not to agree with this, at first glance, bold statement.

The people of Darhan are proud of the fact that the name of their city when translated into Russian means "master," "blacksmith," "expert of the trade." It seems that all three words accurately reflect the affairs and plans of this rapidly developing city of international friendship, which as if personifies all of Mongolia which has been thrown into the future.

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CSO: 1819/93

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HARVEST WORK

### Grazing

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1415 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "At the Summer Pastures"]

[Text] Summer is a time of intense worries not only for farmers, but also for stock breeders. Precisely during this season of the year, which is rich in grasses, animals gain the necessary maximum fatness, which is so useful to them during the harsh winter period. Today more than 80 percent of the public herd of People's Mongolia is at the summer range pastures. Taking into account the good standing grass crop, specialists quite justly believe that the live weight of animals this year will considerably exceed the indicators of a number of previous years. This will make it possible to increase substantially the productivity of livestock and to obtain more meat, milk, wool and other products of animal husbandry.

In order not to tear the stock breeders away from the main work, party, state and public organizations locally have shown concern for the organization of personal services for the stock breeders at the pastures. Mobile personal service brigades have been enlisted for this purpose. Actors of the aymag houses of culture are performing before the stock breeders directly at the site of pasturing. Work on the shearing of sheep at the sites has also been organized, mobile dairy plants are in operation.

### Harvest Begins

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Harvest Time Has Begun"]

[Text] The Baranturuun State Farm of Ubs Aymag (western Mongolia) was one of the first to begin the harvesting during harvest time. The workers of this state farm are working with great enthusiasm in order to exceed the state plan on the harvesting of the crop. This year they plan to gather more than 25,000 tons of grain.

The Halh gol State Farm of Dornod Aymag has also begun the harvesting of the crop.

## Haymaking

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Pace of Haymaking Is Increasing"]

[Text] Haying is in full swing in People's Mongolia. As the Central Statistical Bureau of the country reports, at the beginning of the last 10-day period of August 413,000 tons of succulent grasses had been procured in the republic. This is nearly 99,000 tons more than during the same period of last year.

At a number of farms of Dornogobi, Hobsgol, Dzabhan, Oborhangay and Hobd Aymags the state plans on the procurement of fodder hay have been successfully fulfilled. The workers of the Arhust Fodder Farm and the Jargalant State Farm of Tob Aymag coped with the plan of the delivery of hay to the state fodder fund. For the country as a whole Dzabhan, Oborhangay and Ubs Aymags are in the forefront of the national campaign.

## Virgin Land Harvest

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Shock Work Effort of the Virgin Land Workers"]

[Text] The workers of the virgin land Dzaluuchuud State Farm of Tob Aymag have begun with great labor enthusiasm the fall harvest work. The gathering of the crop here is being carried out in accordance with the comprehensive method of Ipatovskiy Rayon of Stavropol Kray. The Dzaluuchuud State Farm is one of the state farms of the MPR, which are using creatively in their work the experience of the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers in the high quality conducting of the harvest campaign.

The virgin land workers took up few days ago the "Golden Ears" shock work effort. It was declared by the editorial board of the youth newspaper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN among the machine operators and grain growers of the farm. They bound themselves to complete the harvesting of the cereal and vegetable crops in 20 working days and to exceed the state plan of the harvesting of the crop by 554 tons. A significant increase of the harvest of potatoes and vegetables per hectare and the complete utilization of the capacity of combines and other agricultural machinery are stipulated in the socialist obligations of the virgin land workers. "To harvest the spike of grain without losses" is one of the main tasks of the workers of the young virgin land state farm.

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CSO: 1819/85

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 2 AUG-4 SEP 82

Working Class in Literature

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Theme of the Working Class in Literature"]

[Text] The theme of the working class holds a leading place in all genres of modern Mongolian realistic literature. It appeared in it with the birth of the working class in Mongolia and with the formation of the new personality, the new morals and the new way of life.

The first fiery word about the working man resounded in Mongolian poetry. Many verses and poems of such well-known masters of the artistic word as B. Yabuhulan, S. Lhamsuren, D. Purebdorj and others are devoted to this theme. The production theme has become one of the main themes of fictional prose. Fine images of people of labor--the miner, the construction worker, the [word illegible] and so forth--are embodied in the novels and short stories of the prose writers D. Darj, N. Bandzragch, L. Choyjilsuren, D. Garma, S. Dashdoorob and many others. Many of them have been translated into Russian.

In recent times in the works on the theme of the working class a new thing has been observed. It is the great events connected with the historical period of the completion of the building of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR. On the Mongolian steppes new cities and settlements, new plants and factories are being erected. These changes cannot but attract the attention of writers and poets. They have become the theme of new works, a source of the creation of an interesting image. The publication of a number of new books of collective authors was vivid evidence of this. Among them are the collections "International Darhan," "Erdenet-75," "Erdenet-77," "Erdenet-79" and "Baga nuur-80."

Chinese Policy

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "UNEN on the Maoist Policy of China"]

[Text] "The current Beijing rulers are continuing to preserve Maoism as a program aim of the CCP, the ideology and politics of Chinese society. This testifies that the CCP as in the past is standing aloof of the class and internationalist



policy, which was approved at the 2d congress of the Chinese communists," UNEN states in an article which analyzes the path of the Maoist leadership of China to the betrayal of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"Since the 1970's Beijing has entered into an open conspiracy with the most reactionary forces of imperialism, having proclaimed anti-Sovietism as the main content of its foreign policy and summoning the motley, nationalistic rabble to the creation of what is called a 'united front' of the struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries," the newspaper writes. "At the same time Beijing has begun to flirt with the United States and other western powers, pursuing the goal to create a firm material base for the implementation of its great power hegemonic plans. Thus," the newspaper indicates, "today it is no longer sufficient to say that the current political course of the Maoists does not conform to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. It is plainly hostile to these teachings and to the principles of a class character and internationalism."

#### Rural Personal Service

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1914 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "To the Services of Rural Workers"]

[Text] During these hot days of the haying season, the summer range pasturing of livestock and the preparation for harvesting the crop it is possible to encounter frequently on the roads of People's Mongolia brightly painted vans with lettering on the side--"Mobile Service."

Such a form of the rendering of personal services to the rural population is becoming firmly established in the life of the Mongolian village. Now the hay cutter, the stock breeder or the grain grower does not have to waste "golden" hours in order to make a trip to the nearest population center to meet his own needs for personal service. The repair of footwear and clothing, the repair of a timepiece or hair styling will be done directly at the field or at the field camp.

During this season more than 50 such multiple-skill mobile brigades, which are capable of providing up to 300 types of personal services, are working in the village. In all for each aymag there are 15 such "mobile brigades," which annually fill about 3.5 million orders.

With each year the personal service of the rural population in the MPR is being improved. More than 1,000 combines, centers, stations and departments of personal service are in operation in the cities and aymags of the republic. This sector will undergo further development during the current 5-year plan. The state has allocated more than 344 million tugriks for these purposes. During the current 5-year plan it is planned to put into operation 9 combines and more than 40 centers of personal service, the provision of the sector with skilled personnel and specialized equipment will improve considerably, the assortment of personal services will be enlarged.

## Chemical Weapons

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "'Ban Chemical Weapons'"]

[Text] Today the newspaper UNEN published under this title a signed article, which categorically condemns the criminal actions and plans of the Reagan Administration, which is stepping up the arms race in every possible way.

"The ruling circles of the United States are striving to develop and produce newer and newer types of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, pursuing the mercenary goal to obtain one-sided military superiority over the Soviet Union and to establish world domination," the newspaper writes. "The Reagan Administration has drawn up a program for the development and mass production of new types of chemical weapons. In the United States there are a considerable amount of chemical weapons, which are capable of exterminating mankind several times. Everyone knows that chemical weapons are not defensive weapons but, on the contrary, are a means aimed at the mass destruction of life.

"The re-arming by the United States of its army with new types of these weapons," it is indicated in the article, "is offering the real possibility for the further spread of chemical weapons and is creating obstacles in the way of the successful conducting of talks on the banning and elimination of this most dangerous type of weapons.

"In order to mislead world public opinion, the rulers of the United States have raised the myth of what is called 'the Soviet military threat.' They have expatiated that the Soviet Union used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. This is regular disgraceful slander and inventions of official Washington aimed at the USSR," UNEN emphasizes. "The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons anywhere and is not supplying them to other countries. The position of the USSR on chemical weapons is clear. It categorically states: 'No to chemical weapons!' The Soviet Union has consistently supported and supports the complete banning and elimination of chemical and bacteriological weapons," it is noted in the article.

## Near East Problem

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1454 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "UNEN on the Near East Problem"]

[Text] "In 1948 in accordance with a UN decision on the territory of Palestine a Jewish state was created alongside the Arab state. Soon due to the subversive actions of imperialism a war, which went down in the history of international relations under the name 'the Palestine War,' broke out between the Arab and Jewish states. This war was the beginning of the Near East crisis," the newspaper UNEN writes in a signed article, which analyzes the Near East problem. "The Palestine War concluded with the defeat of the Arabs. The occupation by Israel of more than half of the territory of Palestine was its most serious consequence. Israeli troops drove 900,000 Palestinians from their homeland. And thus arose the question

of Palestinian refugees, which is one of the key problems of the Near East crisis," the newspaper notes.

"The withdrawal of the Arab Republic of Egypt from the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples due to the nationalistic, ruinous policy of the reactionary forces headed by A. Sadat," it is indicated in the article, "serves as a special feature of the present stage of the crisis in the Near East. The capitulatory, treasonous actions of the rulers of Egypt began with the decision on the discontinuation of the good will mission of Soviet military specialists in this state. The partnership of the United States, Egypt and Israel was stepped up even more, which led to the making behind the backs of the other Arab states of various separate deals.

"The forces of peace and socialism, including the Arab countries, as well as some reasonable state figures of America are categorically protesting against this triple alliance--the United States-Egypt-Israel," UNEN writes.

"The Israeli Zionists with the direct support of the United States have kindled the fifth war in the Near East. On the basis of a plan worked out by Washington and Tel Aviv, Israeli troops are committing atrocities on Lebanese territory. The Israeli aggressors are attempting, first of all, to strengthen the position of imperialism in the Near East and to eliminate the national liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine, in order to take the 'next steps' on the path to the creation of a 'great Israel'," it is stressed in the article. "However, the invaders from Tel Aviv are encountering insurmountable resistance: the Lebanese Army and the Palestinian insurgents, displaying courage and heroism, are repulsing the Israeli troops."

UNEN notes that the peace-loving, principled and active policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is serving as an important factor of the quickest possible cease-fire in the Near East and the establishment of peace and stability in this region. The personal message of L. I. Brezhnev to R. Reagan is a serious warning to Tel Aviv and its Washington patrons.

#### Geneva Talks

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "UNEN on the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] "Under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, the homeland of the great Lenin--the Soviet Union--is the state which is approaching most seriously the problem of war and peace," the newspaper UNEN writes in its editorial, which is devoted to the problem of the prevention of nuclear war.

"The problem of strategic arms limitation is one of the important components of the struggle for the universal and complete banning of thermonuclear weapons," the newspaper notes. "On this level the enormous efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are acquiring truly invaluable and topical importance. At one time these efforts were not in vain: as a result of 7 years of negotiations of the USSR and the United States the SALT-2 agreement was concluded. But, unfortunately, this document so far has not been ratified by the American side. Citing



the ostensibly existing 'military superiority' of the USSR over the United States, the new head of the White House impudently trampled everything that had been achieved in preceding years between the Soviet Union and the United States in the area of strategic arms limitation. Moreover, he stepped up sharply and unprecedentedly the arms races, in a foolish attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR, having insolently declared to the entire world that 'there are problems more important than peace'," UNEN writes.

"And today, when Soviet-American negotiations on the questions of strategic arms limitation and reduction are under way in Geneva, the U.S. Administration has not abandoned its pernicious idea of surpassing the USSR in the military field. Meanwhile," the newspaper writes, "the Soviet Union has already repeatedly come forth with proposals, which are aimed at the assurance of equal conditions in these talks and the achievement of concrete gains in the present dialogue. The example of the initiative of the USSR on the assumption by the two parties of obligations on the maintenance of a strategic balance during the talks is one of these suggestions. But the United States is evading in every possible way the taking of mutually acceptable steps in the Geneva dialogue, thereby creating the main obstacle in the way of the achievement of concrete results."

In this connection the newspaper expresses the resolute and insistent demand of the Mongolian public on the Washington administration to treat the talks in a businesslike manner and with an awareness of the great responsibility for the fate of the peoples of the entire world, including the American people. "The Mongolian People's Republic believes that the achievement of success in the talks at Geneva will be an enormous contribution to the cause of eliminating for mankind the threat of a nuclear catastrophe," UNEN indicates.

#### Construction Worker's Day

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Day of the Construction Worker"]

[Text] Tomorrow the Day of the Construction Worker is being marked in Mongolia. The Mongolian construction workers are greeting their occupational holiday with great labor successes. The construction organizations of the MPR during the first 8 months of 1982 performed construction and installation work worth 740 million tugriks, which is 4.7 percent more than during the same period of last year. Labor productivity in this sector increased by 2.4 percent as against last year.

A solemn meeting, which was held today in Ulaanbaatar, was devoted to the traditional holiday of the construction workers. MPR First Deputy Minister of Construction and Construction Materials A. Dabaa made a speech to those who had gathered. He emphasized that capital construction has become one of the leading fronts of the MPR national economy. At present in Mongolia as much construction and installation work is being performed in a year as was performed during all the years of the 1st Mongolian Five-Year Plan.

In the cities and villages of the republic hundreds of important national economic, culture and personal service facilities are being built by the hands of the construction workers. During the past 5-year plan alone the Mongolian construction

workers put into operation about 4,000 projects. The Soviet Union is giving invaluable fraternal assistance in the development of capital construction. During the past 20 years more than 600 industrial, agricultural, housing, cultural and personal service facilities, among which there are about 150 large complexes which have been furnished with modern equipment, have been built with the assistance of the USSR.

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CSO: 1819/89

## FLOOD REPAIRS, AID

### Repair Work

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "With Great Patriotism"]

[Text] Work is being carried out rapidly in the Mongolian capital on the restoration of roads, bridges, drainage canals and levees and the building of new ones. Employees of ministries, departments and various institutions of Ulaanbaatar are taking part in it. The great enthusiasm of the masses and the sense of great responsibility and civic duty are felt in each section of this work.

### Soviet Aid

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Good Will Aid"]

[Text] The Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has turned over to the residents of Ulaanbaatar, who experienced hardship from the flood caused by torrential rain, 5 tons of medicines, 5,000 m of various fabrics and 2,500 cartons of Malysh food products for children.

The residents of the Mongolian capital regard this act of good will as a new display of the constant concern and attention of the Soviet people about the well-being of the Mongolian people.

### Soviet Air Lift

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Red Cross Assistance"]

[Text] Today a special airplane of Aeroflot arrived in the Mongolian capital. It delivered here medicines, fabrics and children's food, which are being turned over as outright aid of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR to the residents of Ulaanbaatar, who experienced hardship from the flood caused by torrential rain.

On this occasion a well-attended meeting of the workers of the Mongolian capital and active members of the Mongolian Red Cross Society was held at the Buyant-uhaa Airport. Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Red Cross Society N. Shura, who spoke at it, expressed the most sincere gratitude to the Soviet Red Cross and all the Soviet people for the given fraternal assistance. He stressed that the people of the city of Ulaanbaatar regard this act of good will as a new display of the constant concern and attention of the Soviet people about the fraternal Mongolian people.

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CSO: 1819/83

## PARTY AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MESSAGE TO MPR SCIENTISTS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Message of greeting of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Mongolian science on 30 June 1982 (Ulaanbaatar): "Message of Greeting of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers to the Collectives of the MPR Academy of Sciences and Other Scientific Institutions of the Country"]

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers wholeheartedly congratulate the scholars and scientists of the different sectors of the economy and culture of the country on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the scientific research institution in revolutionary Mongolia. The Scientific Committee, which in 1961 was transformed into the MPR Academy of Sciences, was this firstling of the scientific organization.

The conception and development of the corresponding sectors of science, the formation of sectorial scientific research institutes, the creation of higher educational institutions and their subsequent enlistment in scientific research work were component of the historic achievements of the Mongolian people during the years of the People's Revolution.

The party and government are devoting constant attention to the strengthening of the material base of scientific organizations, to their provision with personnel with the appropriate training and to the development of close cooperation with scientific institutions of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This cooperation encompasses joint research, which is aimed at the identification of the mineral raw material resources of the country, the study of the animal world, soils and vegetation, the improvement of the pedigree of livestock, the increase of the yield of the fields and the introduction of the technology of the production of individual types of medicines and biologicals.

The amount of scientific research work on the study of the history, language and culture of the Mongolian people and of theoretical and practical questions of the noncapitalist development of the MPR is being increased.

The joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight within the Interkosmos Program and the scientific experiments conducted in space were an outstanding event in the development of multifaceted Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.



The party and government consider it a most important task to steadily increase the amounts of scientific research work and the training of scientists and to aim the activity of scientific institutions at the utmost rendering of assistance in the creation of the material and technical base of socialism and the improvement of socialist production relations and at the skillful use of the achievements of science and technology in the development of the economy and culture and the increase of labor productivity. The achievements of science and technology in the socialist countries are becoming decisive levers in the planning and development of the national economy.

The scientific and technical cooperation of our country with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is steadily being developed. Precisely this is a decisive factor of the development of the scientific and technical potential of our country. Taking into account that scientific knowledge is the spiritual productive forces of society and plays an enormous role in the development of physical production, the Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions are obliged to actively promote the efficient use of the created production potential of the country and the increase of the intensification of production on the basis of the use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The systematic increase of the ideological and political level and the occupational skills of scientists and their furnishing with the fundamentals of economic knowledge and a thorough understanding of the scientific and technical basis of production and the means of increasing labor productivity are an important task of the Academy of Sciences and sectorial scientific research institutes. It is necessary to devote particular attention to the accomplishment of the task of the greatest increase of the socioeconomic effectiveness of the development of science.

The increasing requirement of the mastery of the modern achievements of scientific and technical progress and the steady increase of the growth rate of the productive forces of the country require the training of highly skilled personnel. This requirement is also dictated by need for the development of science in close connection with the development of the economy and culture.

The party and government consider it necessary to subordinate the development of science to the accomplishment of the tasks of the steady increase of the efficiency of social production, the steady growth of labor productivity and the systematic increase of the labor activeness of the working masses of all the sectors of the economy and culture.

All the forces of scientific organizations should be mobilized and aimed at the steady increase of the socioeconomic progress of socialist society, at the mastering by our personnel of the modern achievements of science and technology, the increase of the material and spiritual wealth of society, the training, education and improvement of the main productive force of society--the working masses.

The display of initiative and persistence in the implementation of the decisions of the party and government in the area of the development of science, the mobilization of their efforts for the search for, the finding and use of the reserves of the national economy and their inclusion in the solution of the problems of the growth of the economy and culture and for the increase of the social and labor activeness of the workers of the various sectors of the economy and culture so

that the results of production would increase at an accelerated rate, are required of scientists.

A most important task of the scientists of the Academy of Sciences and sectorial scientific research institutes consists in the mobilization of their efforts for the successful accomplishment of the task posed by the party of increasing the efficiency and quality of the work of all the sectors of the economy and culture and for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in practice, in the strengthening of the tie of science with the life of the country, its active participation in the accomplishment of the task of changing over from the extensive to the intensive type of social production in all the sectors of the economy, the systematic improvement of the qualitative indicators of economic construction, the introduction of advanced methods of labor in agricultural production, first of all in animal husbandry, and the identification and efficient use of the natural resources of the country.

The scientists and specialists of our scientific institutions are obliged to actively promote by their scientific research activity the intensification of the socio-economic integration of the MPR with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the successful implementation of the long-range goal programs of the cooperation of the fraternal socialist states.

The scientific forces of the Academy of Sciences and the sectorial scientific research institutes are obliged to take an active part in the drafting of long-range plans of the economic cooperation of the MPR with the fraternal socialist countries, in the careful use of material resources, in the organization of a resolute drive against losses of various kinds in the sectors of the national economy and in the drafting of long-range plans of the economic and social development of the country.

In our times scientific and technical progress is undergoing an unprecedented increase and science is discovering more and more new scientific concepts of the nature, knowledge and use of the laws of the microworld, the prospects of the character of the molecular and atomic structure of substances and of the genetic bases of bio-organisms are being discovered.

Under these conditions the role and responsibility of our scientists for the mastering of modern knowledge and for the skillful use of scientific and technical achievements in various sectors of the economy and culture, including science itself, are increasing immeasurably.

The stepping up of the systematic training of the personnel of the Academy of Sciences and all scientific research organizations among scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries is acquiring paramount importance.

The stepping up of the work in the accomplishment of the tasks posed by the 18th party congress on the strengthening of the tie of science with production and on the increase of the theoretical level and practical return of scientific research, as well as of the provisions of the Decree of the MPRP Central Committee of 25 December 1980, "On the State of and Measures on the Improvement of Scientific Research Work in the Country," is a most important task of all our scientific

institutions and their party and public organizations. Our planning, economic and cultural organizations should give practical assistance to the scientific institutions in the successful accomplishment of these tasks.

For the purpose of the successful accomplishment of the above-indicated tasks the Academy of Sciences and the sectorial scientific research institutes should direct priority attention to the following questions:

first, to carry out the comprehensive study and elaboration of the key questions of the socioeconomic development of our country, to participate actively in the further increase of the efficiency of the national economy and the qualitative improvement of planning and management processes in the entire national economy, to focus the forces and attention of scientific collectives on the timely introduction of the verified results of research in practice;

second, to constantly improve the planned management and coordination of the activity of subordinate scientific research institutions, to specify clearly the directions of scientific research in conformity with the immediate and long-range tasks of the socioeconomic development of the country and the requirements of scientific and technical progress;

third, to extend and develop in every possible way the ties and practical cooperation with the scientific institutions of the countries of the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union, to systematically study and introduce in the practice of their activity the abundant experience on increasing the theoretical level and practical return of scientific research and development. The party is proceeding on the basis that in the organization of scientific research it is possible to make gains by the utmost development of integration processes with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Integration should be developed, first of all, in the mastering of the theory of the organization of scientific research and information science, the training and further training of scientific personnel, the carrying out of experimental design development, scientific information research, the publication of joint scientific works and so on.

The party is taking into account the fact that the modern scientific and technical revolution is causing radical qualitative changes in the development of the productive forces of society and leads to the creation in the future of completely automated production, which will lead, in the end, to the gradual supplanting of living manpower from the production process;

fourth, to improve resolutely the selection of personnel according to abilities and level of knowledge, practical, political and moral qualities, to consistently strengthen among scientists the spirit of great responsibility to the party, the state and the people, to require of them and to spread among themselves the habits of an analytical, self-critical approach to their activity and the work of their comrades, to steadily increase among them the level of political, economic, technical and linguistic knowledge, first of all a knowledge of Russian--a mighty tool of the mastery of modern scientific knowledge;

fifth, to participate actively along with the scientific organizations of other socialist countries in the use of computers and other collective-use cybernetics equipment in planning and management, the processing and transmission of economic

and scientific information, the creation and development of a unified automated communications system of the country, the improvement of the technology of management in the national economy, as well as in the training of specialists in this field.

On the basis of the practical, creative cooperation of the scientists and engineering and technical personnel, planners and designers of various organizations to embodied in practical matters advanced scientific ideas and findings by the skillful compilation of designs, prototypes and so on;

sixth, on the basis of specific plans to enlist scholars and scientists more actively in the promotion among workers of modern scientific and technical achievements and in the rendering of the utmost support to the training of highly skilled young scientists, as an extremely important and inseparable component of the development of modern science.

To direct constant attention to the improvement of the style and methods of the management of scientific research organizations of all levels, to ensure the constant monitoring of the quality of scientific products, to increase the fundamental demands on scientists and the results of their scientific research.

The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers express the profound conviction that our scientists and the collectives of various scientific research organizations will be able to raise to a new qualitative level the scientific research on the development of the productive forces of the country and on the solution of the key questions of the social development of our state and the communist education of the workers, will mobilize their forces, knowledge and talent for the noble cause of the further development of scientific research work in our country and will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of creating the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR.

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## EDUCATION, TRAINING OF WORKERS

### Soviet Training

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "To Study in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] More than 1,000 boys and girls, who are graduates of general educational secondary schools of the MPR, have received after intense acceptance examinations the honorary right to study in the Soviet Union. Higher and secondary specialized educational institutions in various cities of the Soviet Union await them.

As was reported to a MONTSAME correspondent at the MPR Ministry of People's Education, now 230 higher educational institutions and 109 tekhnikums of the USSR are training future highly skilled specialists for the sectors of domestic industry and agriculture of the MPR. Moreover, the Soviet Union is giving Mongolia much assistance in the matter of training skilled workers. Annually about 1,500 boys and girls leave to study at Soviet vocational and technical schools.

### Law on Education

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "They Are Discussing the Draft of the Law"]

[Text] A national discussion of the draft of a new law on MPR public education is under way in the country. The Mongolian workers regard it as an important political document, which reflects the historic achievements of the Mongolian people in the area of education and the present demands, which are connected with the scope of the building of socialism in the MPR. The numerous letters and telegrams, which are arriving these days from different corners of the republic, attest to this. Teachers and educators, workers and employees, stock breeders and farmers, prominent scholars and figures of science and culture are writing them.

"The basic principles of MPR public education, its system and structure, the rights and duties of all citizens of the republic in this matter are clearly revealed and legally set forth in the draft of the new law. And the peculiarity of this draft of the law on MPR public education consists in this," Secretary of the Party Committee of the Mongolian State University I. Dashnyam writes. "In it the advantage of the socialist system is confirmed, it is specified that in the MPR public



education is a universal matter. The citizens of Mongolia in fact, and not in words, enjoy the right to study, to obtain at their own request any education. Education at all levels in the country is free. Only socialism gives this right."

D. Rabdan, an educator from Bat-ulziyt Somon of Oborhangay Aymag (central Mongolia), notes in his letter that the question of drafting a new law on public education is dictated by the increase of the building of socialism in the MPR. He makes the suggestion to include in the section of the general goal provisions which are aimed at strengthening of the communist education of the rising generation.

#### Preparation of Schools

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Schools Await the Children"]

[Text] The preparation for the new school year, which begins in the republic on 1 September, is being completed at the general educational secondary schools of Mongolia. This preparation was launched under the motto of a worthy greeting of the forthcoming session of the MPR Great People's Hural, at which it is planned to discuss the question of the further improvement of educational and training work at the general educational schools of the country. The national discussion of the draft of a new law on MPR public education is giving new impetus to this very important, responsible work.

School repairs are approaching an end. The educators and workers of the schools are doing everything so that the school auditoriums, offices and laboratories would be clean, bright and comfortable, so that the children would not need anything. By the beginning of the new school year tens of new schools and boarding schools will be opened in the cities and villages of the country. On 1 September the doors of nearly 580 general educational secondary schools will be hospitably opened in the MPR.

#### Soviet School Graduates

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT, 1955 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions"]

[Text] Tens of boys and girls of the Mongolian People's Republic have returned to their homeland with diplomas of Soviet higher and secondary educational institutions. They are biologists and lawyers, mathematicians and physicists, philologists and historians, musicians and engineers, who have just begun their labor life in the most different sectors of the national economy and culture of the country.

More than half a century ago Mongolia, a country of universal illiteracy, sent its first envoys to the Soviet Union to study. And during this time more than 25,000 Mongolian citizens have graduated from higher educational institutions and tekhnikums in the Soviet Union. And now about 9,000 Mongolian boys and girls are acquiring knowledge at Soviet educational institutions.

This year Mongolia is marking the 60th anniversary of the training of Mongolian young people in the USSR. The assistance of the Soviet Union in the training of national personnel is vivid evidence of the multifaceted cultural cooperation of the two fraternal countries, which is increasing and growing stronger from year to year.

#### Construction Workers

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Personnel for Capital Construction"]

[Text] More than 2,000 graduates of construction vocational and technical schools in Mongolia have been sent to the different corners of the country in order to build industrial enterprises, new state farms, cities and settlements.

Much attention is being devoted to the training of skilled personnel for construction, one of the leading sectors of the MPR economy. The network of construction vocational and technical schools, which are training the young replacement of construction workers, is being enlarged. The Mongolian State University, the polytechnical institute and a number of technical schools are training engineering and technical specialists for the sector. In recent years the number of engineers and technicians with a higher and secondary education has increased nearly threefold.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are giving the MPR much assistance in the matter of training personnel for capital construction.

#### Start of School Year

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "The Holiday of Knowledge"]

[Text] Today in People's Mongolia is the Holiday of Knowledge: the new school year has begun at the school of all levels of the republic. One citizen of Mongolia in four is studying at some educational institution. Today more than 385,000 children sat at school desks, more than 50,000 of them are first-grade students. During the new school year more than 40,000 boys and girls will study at the higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the country. More than 24,000 students, tomorrow's skilled workers for agriculture, industry and other sectors of the economy of the MPR, came to classes at vocational and technical schools.

The editorial of today's issue of UNEN was devoted to the beginning of the new school year. It is noted in it that the current 1982-1983 school year is beginning in Mongolia under the motto of a worthy greeting of the forthcoming session of the MPR Great People's Hural, at which the important question of the further improvement of educational and training work at general educational secondary schools will be discussed and the new law on MPR public education will be approved. In connection with the present demands of the building of socialism in the MPR great importance is being attached to the increase of the general educational level of the adult population and to the extensive training of skilled specialists. The 18th MPRP Congress posed the important task of changing over all children of school age to a universal 10-year education, UNEN writes.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

### Health Workers' Day

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "On Guard of Health"]

[Text] Tomorrow the traditional Day of Public Health Workers is being marked in the MPR. On the day of their occupational holiday in accordance with established tradition the medical people and all the workers of the protection of the republic tally the results of the work that has been done and specify the new tasks.

The creation of the unified public health system of the MPR is one of the most important gains of the Mongolian people during the years of popular power. A few days after the triumph of the People's Revolution the first medical institution in the country, which was called upon to treat soldiers and the people, was organized on the personal initiative of D. Suhe-Bator. This commenced the development of European medicine in Mongolia. In prerevolutionary, feudal Mongolia only the lamas and witch doctors engaged in treatment.

An extensive network of preventive medical institutions, which have been furnished with modern apparatus and equipment and at which highly effective methods of diagnosis and treatment are used, is presently in operation in People's Mongolia.

Now 30,000 physicians and medical personnel are working to protect the health of the workers of the MPR. There are 24 physicians and 106 hospital beds per 10,000 people.

With each year the state is increasing the allocations which are earmarked for the development of health care and which now come to more than 10 percent of the total expenditure portion of the state budget.

Health Minister

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Radio broadcast transcription: "Health Is Public Wealth"]

[Text] "In socialist society the health of a person is public wealth," MPR Minister of Health D. Nyam-osor writes in the newspaper UNEN. "The sacred goal of

socialist social production is the most complete meeting of the increasing material and spiritual needs of the people. This serves as the basis of the extensive measures on the protection of the health of the people, which are being implemented by the party and the government."

"During the years of popular power," the minister notes, "major changes have occurred in the socioeconomic life of Mongolia. The emergence of an integral system of socialist health care is one of them. MPR citizens enjoy free medical assistance. In the more than 60 years which have passed the size of the population of People's Mongolia has increased more than threefold, the average length of life has doubled. People up to the age of 30 now make up more than 60 percent of the population of the country."

As the minister emphasizes, the problem of the further coverage of the population by specialized medical assistance is being successfully solved in the country. "At present there are more than 22 physicians and 106 hospital beds per 10,000 people of the MPR. In the provision of medical assistance the MPR surpasses a number of highly developed capitalist countries," D. Nyam-osor writes.

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## SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED IN PRODUCTION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by J. Urtnasan, scientific secretary of the J. Sambuu Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science: "The Achievements of Science Into Production"]

[Text] The present level and the prospects of the development of our socialist homeland naturally require the utmost intensification of animal husbandry--the main sector of the economy of the country. And in this an important role belongs to scientific institutions. In the Accountability Report to the 18th MPRP Congress Comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed: "The task of concentrating efforts on the comprehensive study and elaboration of the key problems of the development of the national economy and the timely introduction in practice of the results of scientific institutions is being set for scientific institutions during the 7th Five-Year Plan."

The achievements of science and advanced know-how are being introduced more and more extensively in animal husbandry. The J. Sambuu Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science of the MPR Ministry of Agriculture, which was organized in 1961, has become a major scientific center. In implementing the decisions of the party, the institute is performing much work on the qualitative improvement of goats and sheep and large-horned cattle, on the problems of increasing productivity, on the campaign against diseases, on the development of various biologicals and so on. The scientists of the institute are making a worthy contribution to the solution of the main questions of the development of animal husbandry and its intensification.

The results of the work on the breeding of new, more productive species of animals are especially significant. After many years of experiments the first domestic species of semifine-wooled sheep, the Orkhon, which was obtained as a result of the crossing of local ewes with the rams of the species Prekos, Altay and Tsigay, was bred in 1961 at the Orhon State Farm.

The sheep of this species are well adapted to year-round pasturing and are characterized by quite high productivity. The ewe yields on the average nearly three times more wool than the local ewe. As compared with 1961 their number has now doubled, while the production of wool has increased threefold.

The new pedigreed group of fine-wooled sheep, the Hangay, and the pedigreed group of sheep, the Yoroo, with crossbred wool have also been approved. The sheep of



these pedigreed groups on the average yield from 3.2 to 3.4 kg of wool. The breeding of such pedigreed groups of sheep will unquestionably be a step forward in the reorganization of sheep raising of the country and in the matter of increasing the production of new types of products.

The number of semicourse-wooled Chamar sheep, which are being raised at the Baydrag State Farm, has reached 42,000 head with an average clip of 2.2 kg of highly valuable carpet wool.

Intensified breeding work with fat-tailed sheep for meat and wool purposes is being performed in Hobd Aymag.

The average weight of these sheep comes to 62-63 kg, while the clip comes to 2.2 to 2.5 kg of semicourse wool.

The work on the development under the conditions of Mongolia of karakul raising is yielding reassuring results. The number of such species of sheep has reached 24,000 head, while the number of their crossbreeds has reached more than 60,000. Breeding bases for the raising of black, gray and other karakul sheep have been set up.

The new species of fluff goats, the Gobi-Gurban-sayhan, which is having a great influence on the increase of the pedigreed and productive qualities of local goats which are being raised at the agricultural cooperatives of the Gobi zone, was bred in 1971.

Much work has been done on the identification, protection and breeding of the best species of animals. The breeding work with them has been developed and is being adopted in production. As experiments show, there are some species of sheep, which are superior to local species in their productivity by 5 to 10 percent. The efficient use of such species as an improver of Mongolian sheep, naturally, will play an important role in increasing the profitability of sheep raising in the country.

The scientists of the institute have developed a technology of the effective raising, pasturing and fattening of the lambs of Mongolian fine-wooled and semifine-wooled sheep. As a result of the introduction of this technology in production, owing to the increase of the production of lamb meat with a low production cost and owing to the saved expenditures in recent years the state has obtained additional accumulations in the amount of more than 24 million tugriks. Moreover, the opportunity arose to provide the fur factory with high quality lamb skin.

Scientific production work on the improvement of local livestock both by intra-species breeding and by crossing with highly productive species imported from abroad is being performed on a broad scale.

Research has also been conducted on the study of the pathogens and area of occurrence of various diseases and on the protection of animals from them and their treatment. The pathogens of more than 20 infectious diseases have been studied, as a result of which the technologies of producing 16 compounds for the diagnosis of diseases and several types of sera and protective vaccines were either newly developed or improved.

In the 20 years which have passed since the founding of the institute our scientists have developed more than 50 inventions and rationalization proposals, more than 330 new technologies, standards, instructions, recommendations and other developments, from the introduction of which into production the country has derived tens of millions of tugriks of revenue.

The combining of scientists of different specializations into a single collective for the comprehensive solution of the key questions of animal husbandry of the country, the introduction of advanced know-how into production, the increase of the effectiveness of scientific research and the strengthening of the contact of science with production is becoming a new effective direction of scientific production work. Now 8 such collectives, which encompass nearly 100 scientific associates, have been created at our institute. They maintain contact with several agricultural cooperatives and state farms on the basis of an economic contract.

The J. Sambuu Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science is making a worthy contribution to the matter of organization and management, the training of scholars and scientists. Of the associates who worked and are working at the institute, 5 have defended their doctoral dissertation, 28 have defended their candidate dissertation, 3 have been awarded the titles of honored livestock expert and honored veterinarian of the republic, 4 have been awarded the titles of MPR State Prize winner, many have been awarded orders and medals.

The scientists and scientific associates of the institute are fully resolved to honorably accomplish the tasks on the further development of animal husbandry of the country, which were posed by the 18th MPRP Congress.

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## USE OF FOLK MEDICINE IN MONGOLIA EXAMINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Shpakov (Ulaanbaatar): "Nature and Medicine"]

[Text] Tens of massive folios, which have been carefully wrapped in silk fabric, lie on the shelves in the library of the Ulaanbaatar Institute of Folk Medicine. These are ancient treatises, the majority of which are in Tibetan. Scientific associate D. Dorjjantsan carefully opens one of them and translates a few lines: it is a matter of a formula for a decoction of herbs, which helps when one has a cold.

"The folk medicine of Mongolia," Doctor of Medical Sciences T. Haydab, director of the institute, says, "has ancient traditions. The formulas of natural medicines and various means of treatment were passed from generation to generation. Of course, some caution is necessary here. For many of them are based on superstitions and are far from harmless. And at the same time in the arsenal of ancient physicians there were remedies which also merit attention today."

The institute is considered to be young. But the majority of its current staff members have considerable work experience in the study of natural compounds. Some have successfully defended their candidate dissertations in the Soviet Union and the GDR. In the laboratories, which are furnished with the latest equipment, there are many recent graduates of Mongolian and Soviet higher educational institutions.

"We are now studying the properties of one of the species of rhododendrons," relates D. Tuyaa, a staff member of the phytochemical laboratory, who graduated from the Irkutsk Medical Institute. "The people have been gathering this alpine plant for a long time and have been brewing tea from its leaves. They say that it can relieve fatigue. Be as it may, we have been able to isolate the active biological stimulant. We hope that soon it will be possible to turn over the new compound for comprehensive clinical tests."

Substances obtained from the horns of wild ungulates, which are raised on the Mongolian steppes and near deserts, are being studied scrupulously. Perhaps it will be possible to develop new medicines.

The collective of the institute has established firm ties with scientists of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Vietnam and India and is carefully acquainting itself with the experience gained by them. Vast plans of work, which envisage both a fascinating journey into the past and the search for still unexplored roads, have been outlined. The staff members are impatiently awaiting the move to a new building, in which there will be more spacious and comfortable premises, a 50-bed in-patient department, which will make it possible to observe directly the effectiveness of treatment.

"The party and government of the MPR," the director of the scientific center says in conclusion, "is displaying great concern for the health of the population and the improvement of the work of medical institutions. We are striving to respond to this attention with new practical results."

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## BRIEFS

**DAIRY PRODUCTS PLANT**--Summer is a time of the abundance of milk and dairy products in People's Mongolia. Every morning hundreds of milk trucks deliver from the farms to milk processing enterprises thousands of tons of the valuable product. One of these enterprises for many years now has been operating in the center of the somon of Ih Tamir of Arhangay Aymag (central Mongolia). This is the very first combine in the country for the processing of milk and the production from it of national products. It has been furnished with modern Soviet- and Polish-made equipment. The enterprise consists of six basic shops, a chemical technology laboratory and a number of auxiliary premises. During a single season the combine daily processes more than 10 tons of milk and produces milk skin, dehydrated cottage cheese, cheese, sour cream and butter, which have an extensive demand among the population. Mongolians from the earliest times have esteemed dairy food. Every family of a stock breeder procures in the summer a wide assortment of dairy products, which are rich in protein and vitamins. The method of their production, which was inherited from ancestors, today is the basis for the technology of producing dairy products at practically all the republic enterprises for the processing of milk. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 13 Aug 82] 7807

**LAWYERS CONDEMN ISRAEL**--The Mongolian lawyers along with their people resolutely condemn the barbarous aggression of the Israeli Zionists, who are continuing the genocide with respect to the Lebanese and Palestinians and are ignoring the universally recognized principles of international law. This is discussed in the declaration of the Union of Mongolian Lawyers, which was published today in the newspaper UNEN. The Mongolian lawyers are deeply alarmed by the fact that as a result of the aggressive war launched by the Israeli militarists the blood of completely innocent people, women, old people and children is being spilled, thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese are being exposed to hunger and poverty, cities and population centers have been turned into ruins. In the declaration it is emphasized that the Union of Mongolian Lawyers angrily condemns the criminal action of the Israeli invaders who, relying on the support of Washington and flagrantly ignoring the universally recognized declaration of human rights, the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, are violating the elementary norms of humanism, including the most sacred human right--the right to life, and demands that they halt immediately the aggressive actions. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 18 Aug 82] 7807

**OBLIGATIONS OF ERDENET COLLECTIVE**--The international collective of the Erdenet Joint Mongolian-Soviet Mining and Concentration Combine has appealed to all the labor collectives of the MPR, which produce products for export to the Soviet Union,



to assume additional labor obligations in honor of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In its higher obligations the collective of the combine gave its word to produce in excess of the previously adopted obligations 3,000 tons of copper and 70 tons of molybdenum and to increase labor productivity at the enterprise by nearly 3 percent. The plan of the sale of commodity production will be exceeded by 22 million tugriks, about 5 kWh of electric power will be saved. As a result of this the international collective of the enterprise will fulfill the plan assignments of the first 2 years of the 7th Five-Year Plan with respect to all the basic indicators by 1 December of this year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 20 Aug 82] 7807

GDR ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION--The exhibition "GDR Architecture and Urban Development," which opened today in Ulaanbaatar, tells about the achievements of GDR architecture. The Union of Mongolian Architects jointly with the Union of Architects of the GDR is organizing it in conformity with the plan of cultural cooperation between the two countries. Speaking at the opening of the exhibition, Deputy Chairman of the Union of Mongolian Architects A. Sayn-er stressed the steady development of the practical cooperation of architects of the GDR and the MPR. He expressed the conviction that the present exhibition will contribute to the further broadening of the creative contacts of the urban developers of the two fraternal countries and the sharing of work experience. M. Wimmer, a member of the Presidium of the Union of Architects of the GDR, also spoke to those who had gathered. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 23 Aug 82] 7807

NEW MINERAL NAMES--The International Mineralogical Catalog has been enriched in recent years with new names. Previously unknown minerals--armstrongite, mongolite and ongonite--have been discovered and studied on the territory of Mongolia. The honor of their discovery belongs to the participants in the Mongolian-Soviet geological expedition. Armstrongite, which was discovered by them in the southern part of the Gobi and has not been encountered in any other places of the world, immortalized the name of the astronaut who first set foot on the moon while mongolite by the consent of the MPR Government became the first mineral named in honor of Mongolia. These minerals are found in a negligible quantity and are not of commercial significance. Specialists believe that a number of new discoveries will continue with the detailed study of Mongolian mineral resources. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 6 Sep 82] 7807

SIBERIAN MARMOT HUNTING--The Siberian marmot hunting season is under way in Mongolia. Procurement organizations intend this year to purchase for centralized deliveries 800,000 valuable pelts and a large amount of fat. In connection with conservation measures this plan does not exceed the indicators of preceding years. Siberian marmot pelts serve as a traditional raw material for the production of fur items. Their distinctive qualities are durability and extensive possibilities for the imitation of other furs by dyeing. The demand for them on the world market is steadily increasing. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 6 Sep 82] 7807

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